

**Notes on some Old World Prionapterygini Landry, 1995  
(Lepidoptera: Pyraloidea, Crambidae, Crambinae),  
with descriptions of new species**

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**Notes on some Old World Prionapterygini Landry, 1995 (Lepidoptera: Pyraloidea, Crambidae, Crambinae), with descriptions of new species.** - *Zovax venus* Bassi **sp. n.** along with two new species of *Mesolia* Ragonot, 1889 (*M. meyi* Bassi **sp. n.** and *M. alborzella* Bassi **sp. n.**) and four new species of *Prionapteryx* Stephens, 1834 (*P. banaadirensis* Bassi **sp. n.**, *P. eberti* Bassi & Mey **sp. n.**, *P. helena* Bassi **sp. n.** and *P. somala* Bassi **sp. n.**) are described. A lectotype is designated for *Z. whiteheadii* (Wollaston), 1879. *Loxophantis* Meyrick, 1935 is newly considered as a synonym of *Prionapteryx*, which causes the following changes: *Prionapteryx triplecta* (Meyrick, 1935), **comb. n.**, and *Prionapteryx albimaculalis* (Hampson), 1919 = *Loxophantis pretoriella* Bleszynski, 1970 **syn. n.** *P. triplecta* is compared to *P. diaplecta* (Meyrick), *P. albimaculalis* is compared to *P. plumbealis* (Hampson) and *M. meyi* is compared to *M. uniformella* Janse 1922. All species are fully illustrated. The habitus of *P. amathusia* Bassi & Mey, 2011 is illustrated and corrections to Bassi & Mey (2011) are given. A list of species presently placed in *Prionapteryx* and which should be transferred to *Surattha* Walker, 1863 is given.

**Keywords:** *Mesolia* - *Prionapteryx* - *Surattha* - *Zovax* - new species - Afrotropical - Palearctic.

INTRODUCTION

Bernard Landry (1995: 56-59) established the tribe Prionapterygini and stated its key characters. At present in GLOBIZ (Nuss *et al.*, 2012) under this tribe are provisionally listed 12 genera with 119 species. The Prionapterygini seem to be widely distributed through arid and semi-arid regions of the world. African species are characterized by the presence of a conical frons with one or more corneous points and many species have the forewing's external margin with a "hook", i.e. a narrowing in the termen between veins M2 and M3, with tufty fringes, which gives a hooked appearance to the wing apex. In the male genitalia of African species the costa of the valve is generally simple with, in some genera, a basal costal process or, only in one species, a small costal process; the tegumen is stocky; and the phallus is generally slender. In the female genitalia the apophyses posteriores are very long, straight, with a flat sclerite just below the papillae anales in some cases basally; the ostium bursae

is not produced and opening on the apical margin of the 7th abdominal segment without modifications of the segment or in the intersegmental membrane between segments VII and VIII; the ductus seminalis is opening basally in the corpus bursae. The males' sclerifications of abdominal segment VIII are well developed, slightly variable, with the tergite often reinforced by additional sclerotized bands.

Based on the study of undetermined material from major museums and my own collection I discovered some interesting new species belonging to three Prionapterigyni genera, which I describe below, and I clarify the status of some already known species.

## MATERIAL AND METHODS

The descriptions are based on all available specimens. The length of the labial palpus is compared to the maximum diameter of the composite eye in side view. I follow Robinson (1976) for dissection genitalia technique and Klots (1970) for terminology. All specimens studied came from the collections listed in the abbreviations list.

### Abbreviations used:

BMNH	Natural History Museum, London, England.
CB	Bassi collection, Avigliana, Italy.
GS...GB	Genitalia slide.... G. Bassi.
GS...SB	Genitalia slide.... S. Błeszyński.
MHNG	Muséum d'histoire naturelle, Geneva, Switzerland.
MFNB	Museum für Naturkunde Leibniz-Institut für Evolutions-und Biodiversitätsforschung an der Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Germany.
RMCA	Royal Museum for Central Africa, Tervuren, Republic of South Africa.
RSA	Republic of South Africa.
SAM	South African Museums, Cape Town, Republic of South Africa.
SMNK	Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde Karlsruhe, Germany.
TMSA	Distong National Museum of Natural History (formerly the Transvaal Museum), Pretoria, Republic of South Africa.
USNM	National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C., U.S.A.
ZSM	Zoologische Staatssammlungen München, Munich, Germany.

## SYSTEMATIC PART

Identification key for the Prionapterigyni genera treated here (African and Middle Eastern species) based on male genitalia:

1a	Coremata present (Figs 15, 17) . . . . .	2
1b	Coremata absent . . . . .	3
2	Coremata feathery; gnathos as long as or longer than uncus . . . . .	<i>Zovax</i>
2b	Coremata spatulate, sclerotized; gnathos clearly shorter than uncus . . . . .	<i>Mesolia</i>
3a	Uncus strongly down curved; valva broad; phallus with pointed tip . . . . .	<i>Surattha</i>
3b	Uncus not strongly down curved; valva elongate; phallus with tip not pointed . . . . .	<i>Prionapteryx</i>

Identification key for the Prionapterygini genera treated here (African and Middle Eastern species) based on female genitalia:

- 1a 8<sup>th</sup> abdominal segment long, tubular (Fig. 44) . . . . . *Prionapteryx*  
 1b 8<sup>th</sup> abdominal segment clearly shorter than in *Prionapteryx* . . . . . 2  
 2a Papillae anales fully developed, basally with ring of hair-like scales . . . *Surattha*  
 2b Papilla anales subrectangular, basally without ring of hair-like scales . . . . . 3  
 3a Corpus bursae simple; dorsal sclerite of papillae anales present . . . . . *Zovax*  
 3b Corpus bursae bilobed; dorsal sclerite of papillae anales absent . . . . . *Mesolia*

***Zovax* Błeszyński, 1962**

*Zovax* Błeszyński, 1962: 130; type species: *Prionapteryx whiteheadii* Wollaston, 1879, by original designation.

DIAGNOSIS: Small to medium sized species with well-developed ocelli and frons with corneous point. Forewing with or without hook. Male genitalia with uncus and gnathos well-developed; valvae without basal costal process. Female genitalia with dorsal sclerite in subrectangular papillae anales; apophyses posteriores basally bulged; corpus bursae with lateral pouch.

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS: The most closely related genus seems to be *Mesolia* Ragonot. The male genitalia of *Mesolia* have flat and sclerotized coremata (Fig. 15), and the gnathos shorter than uncus. The female genitalia of *Zovax* are most similar to *Mesolia*, differing by the presence of a dorsal sclerite in the papillae anales, the apophyses posteriores basally bulged, and the corpus bursae with a moderate lateral pouch.

REMARKS: Further investigations are needed to fully understand the phylogenetic relationships among the species of this genus. Coremata are very delicate structures, rarely considered in slide mounting. In absence of fresh material I cannot confirm the presence of coremata in *Z. whiteheadii* and in *Z. vangoghi* Błeszyński. Moreover, I could not yet study females of these two species, and they are very important for generic relationships.

***Zovax whiteheadii* (Wollaston, 1879)**

*Prionapteryx whiteheadii* Wollaston, 1879: 340-341.

*Zovax whiteheadii*. – Błeszyński, 1962: 130.

LECTOTYPE (PRESENT DESIGNATION): BMNH; ♂; St. Helena; Wollaston Coll. 79-68; GS 7146 B[ritish] M[useum].

PARALECTOTYPES: BMNH; 1 ♀ and 1 specimen without abdomen; same data as holotype; GS 20422 B[ritish] M[useum].

DISTRIBUTION: Known only from St. Helena Island.

REMARKS: Wollaston in the original description did not mention the exact number of syntypes, but only (1879: 341) "the very few examples which I obtained". Kevin Tuck (pers. comm.) confirms to me that only 3 specimens are in the BMNH collection.

***Zovax vangoghi* Błeszyński, 1965**

*Zovax vangoghi* Błeszyński, 1965b: 7.

HOLOTYPE: ZSM; ♀; Sudan, Ed Damer, Hudeiba, 23. VII. 1962, Leg. R. Remane; GS 4062 SB.

PARATYPES: BMNH, ZSM, USNM; 27 ♂♂, 1 ♀♀; same data as holotype.

DISTRIBUTION: Known only from the type locality.

***Zovax venus* Bassi sp. n.**

Figs 1, 17, 18, 19, 32, 33

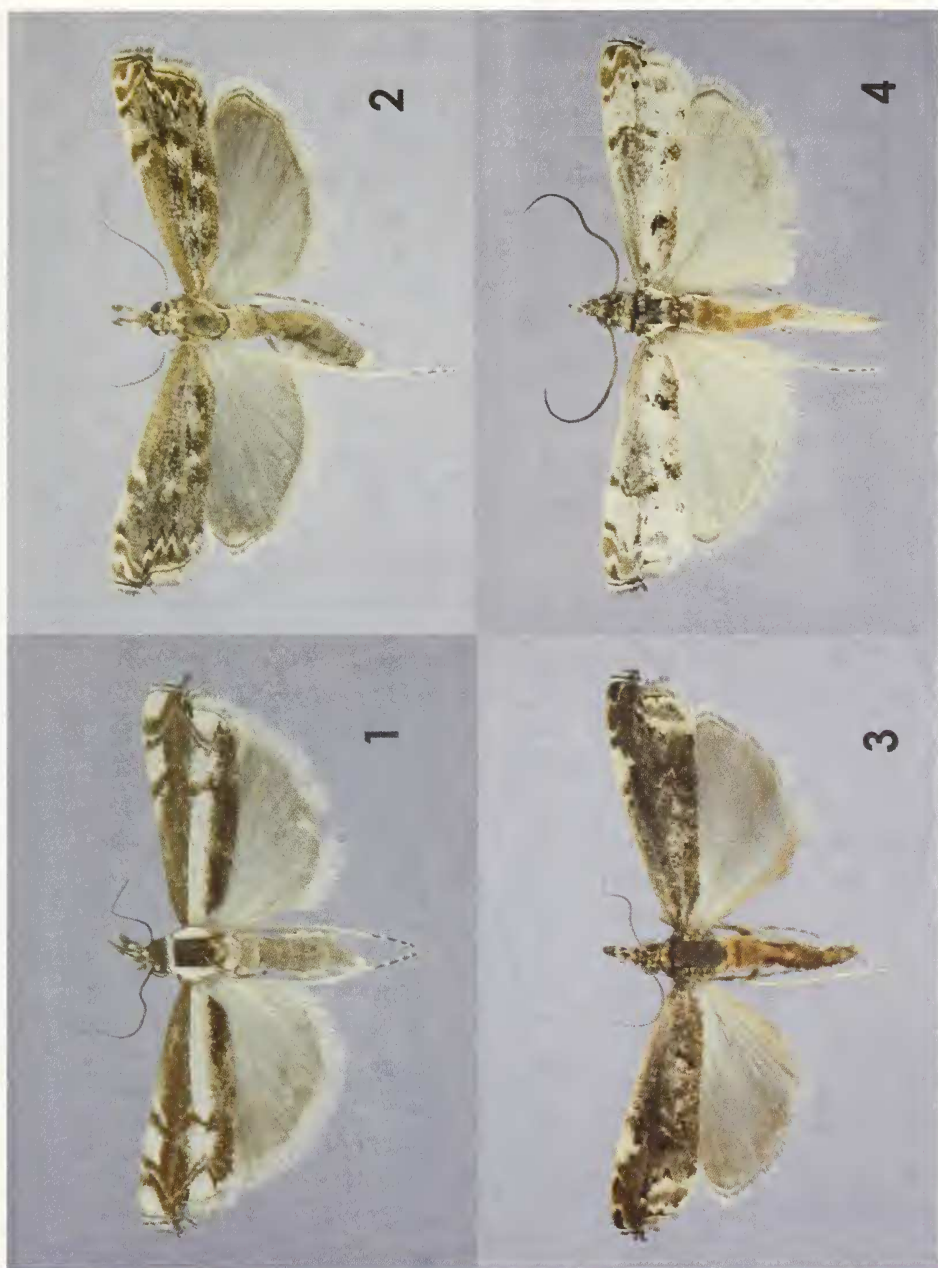
HOLOTYPE: : 1- '♀'; 2- '[MOZAMBIQUE, Gaza Province, 24° 40'S, 33°31'E] Chibuto | 1919 | A.S. Moreira'; 3- 'GS-3506-GB'; 4- 'HOLOTYPE | *Zovax* | *venus* Bassi'. Deposited in TMSA.

PARATYPES: BOTSWANA. – CB; 1 ♂; Maun, 10 m[i]l[es] N[orth], 19°51'S, 23° 24'E, 16.I.1978, M. J. Scoble legit. – CB; 1 ♂; Maun, 957 m, 1-2.XII.2010, 19°56'S 23°31'E, lux, G. Bassi legit. – CB; 1 ♀; Chobe N[at]ional P[ark], Savuti Camp, 950 m, 30.XI.2010, lux, G. Bassi legit. – MALAWI. – TMSA and CB; 2 ♀♀; Lilongwe, XII.[19]'75, J. Meyer legit. – MHNG and CB; 2 ♀♀; C[entral] Africa, Nsanje District, 125 km. S. Blantyre, Mwabvi Wildlife Reserve, 16°39'S 35°03'E, 121 m, 30-31.XII.2008, Kovtunovich V. & Ustjuzhanin P. legit. – CB; 1 ♀; C[entral]. Africa, 40 km. S. Nkhata Bay, Kande, 11°56'S 34°07'E, 520 m, 5.I.2009, Kovtunovich V. & Ustjuzhanin P. legit; GS 5310 GB. – MOZAMBIQUE. – MHNG; 1 ♂; 120 km. SE Milange, 16°42'S 36°27'E, 370 m, 16.IV.2011, Kovtunovich V. & Ustjuzhanin P. legit; GS 5350 GB – NAMIBIA. – TMSA; 2 ♀♀; Andara, Okavango, 16.I.1956, B. de Winter legit. – ZIMBABWE. – TMSA and CB; 3 ♂♂, 8 ♀♀; Victoria Falls, Coll[ected by] Janse; GS 3540 GB. – CB; 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Sawmills, Rhod[esia], 2 and 4.II.[19]'18, A. J. T. Janse legit.

ETYMOLOGY: The specific epithet refers to the Roman goddess of beauty, on account of the really graceful coloration of this species.

DIAGNOSIS: *Zovax venus* (Fig. 1) has a unique wing pattern among African Prionapterygini: no other species shows similar blackish brown and white coloration. In the male genitalia the gnathos is not so delicate as in *Z. whiteheadii* (Fig. 20) and is not so strong as in *Z. vangoghii* (Fig. 21). Female genitalia (Figs 32, 33) are characterized by the sclerotized corpus bursae, corrugated and with long spines in its internal wall.

DESCRIPTION (Fig. 1): Wingspan: males 19-20 mm; females 19-24 mm. Labial palpi 3 x longer than widest diameter of eye, brown with medial transverse band whitish. Maxillary palpi white with medial band brown. Frons white and medially brown, rounded, clearly produced, with a moderate corneous point. Antennae: in male lightly serrate, bronze brown; in female simple, bronze brown. Ocelli poorly developed. Chaetosemata reduced. Head brown with white spot between antennae and white tuft behind chaetosemata. Patagium medially brown and white laterally. Tegulae white. Thorax brown. Abdomen bronze brown. Legs white with tarsomeres white annulated with brown; tibial spurs long and delicate. Forewings ground color brown; apex rounded, white; hook well defined between M2 and M3; costa brown in proximal 1/2, then white with double curved brown bands; midwing stripe brown, complete from base through cell up to termen at hook level; medial stripe white, well-developed, reaching termen; dorsal area brown; subterminal area with two brown fasciae with white in between, very sinuous; white above and below hook, brown at hook. Terminal line brown. Fringes from apex to hook white with tips of both short and long scales brown; hook made of two brown tufts and white medial tuft; from hook to tornus white suffused brown. Hindwings light brown: fringes white with short scales with brown apex. Sclerotizations of male abdominal segment VIII as shown in figure 19. Coremata (Fig. 17) with thin scales as long as valva.



FIGS 1-4

Adults of *Zovax* sp. and *Mesolia* spp. (1) *Z. venus* sp. n., female paratype, Malawi, wingspan 22 mm. (2) *M. uniformella* Janse, female, Namibia, wingspan 20 mm. (3) *M. meyi* sp. n., female paratype, Namibia, wingspan 20.5 mm. (4) *M. meyi*, male paratype, Botswana, wingspan 21 mm.

MALE GENITALIA (Fig. 18): Uncus fully developed, slightly down-curved, with rounded tip. Gnathos slightly longer than uncus, up-curved, with moderately pointed tip. Tegumen subtriangular, with more strongly sclerotized margins. Juxta subtriangular. Vinculum with arms broader distally and with triangular dorsal projection. Pseudosaccus minute. Valva moderately elongated and sclerotized, with cucullus rounded; costa sclerotized, with small apical projection; saccular base bulged and lightly sclerotized. Phallus stubby; vesica with thick wall, medio-distally sclerotized and strongly wrinkled, with three medium-sized and two small cornuti.

FEMALE GENITALIA (Figs 32-33): Papillae anales subrectangular, coalescent with dorsal sclerite. Apophyses posteriores long and narrow, with bulged base. Abdominal segment VIII with subtriangular sclerotization and membranous sternite. Apophyses anteriores sclerotized, as long as apophyses posteriores. Ostium bursae cup-shaped, membranous. Ductus bursae 0.75 as long as corpus bursae, sclerotized with thick folds. Corpus bursae suboval, strongly sclerotized and with many thorns of medium length. Ductus seminalis opening in wrinkled extension of proximal third of corpus bursae.

DISTRIBUTION: Botswana, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Zimbabwe.

### **Mesolia** Ragonot, 1889

*Mesolia* Ragonot in Joannis & Ragonot, 1889 : 282; type species: *Mesolia pandavella* Ragonot, 1889, by original designation.

*Deuterolia* Dyar, 1914: 402; type species: *Deuterolia nipis* Dyar, 1914, by original designation.

*Eugrotea* Fernald, 1896: 16; type species: *Eugrotea dentella* Fernald, 1896, by monotypy.

*Euparolia* Dyar, 1914: 402; type species: *Euparolia nipimidalis* Dyar, 1940, by original designation.

DIAGNOSIS: African species of this genus seem to be well characterized by the hooked and narrow forewings. Males always have flat and sclerotized coremata (Fig. 15), a crested uncus, a short and up-curved gnathos, and valvae without basal costal process. Female genitalia have sub-rectangular papillae, without dorsal sclerite, and a tiny sub-triangular 8th abdominal segment. Tergite of male abdominal segment VIII with strong subtriangular reinforcing sclerotization.

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS: The most closely related genera seem to be *Talis* Guenée and *Zovax* Błeszyński. The male genitalia of *Talis* have, when present, tufted coremata (e.g. in *Talis quercella* Denis & Schiffermüller, Fig. 16), and the uncus and gnathos like those of *Mesolia*. The male genitalia of *Zovax* have well developed uncus and gnathos and coremata with thin scales. The female genitalia of *Talis* differ from those of *Mesolia* in the more triangular papillae anales, the tubular 8th abdominal segment, and the corpus bursae not separated in two sections. The female genitalia of *Zovax* are most similar to those of *Mesolia*, differing by the presence of the dorsal sclerite in the papillae anales, the apophyses posteriores basally bulged, and the corpus bursae with a moderate lateral pouch.

### **Mesolia meyi** Bassi sp. n.

Figs 3, 4, 15, 22, 37

HOLOTYPE: : 1- '♂'; 2- NAMIBIA | Popa Falls [18°07'S 21°35'E] | Okavango river | 23-24.XI.1993 | Mey & Ebert legit'; 3- 'GS-3964-GB'; 4- 'HOLOTYPE | *Mesolia | meyi* Bassi'. Deposited in MFNB.



FIGS 5-8

Adults of *Prionapteryx* spp. (5) *P. albimaculalis* (Hampson), female, RSA, wingspan 25 mm. (6) *P. plumbealis* (Hampson), male, Namibia, wingspan 23.5 mm. (7) *P. amathusia* Bassi & Mey, male paratype, Namibia, wingspan 23 mm. (8) *P. eberti* sp. n., female paratype, Namibia, wingspan 26 mm.

PARATYPES: BOTSWANA. – CB; 1 ♂; Maun, 19°56'S 23°30'E, 957 m, 1-2.XII.2010, lux, G. Bassi legit; GS 5321 GB, CB. – NAMIBIA. – MFNB, MHNG and CB; 8 ♂, 8 ♀; same data as holotype, GS 5324 GB.

ETYMOLOGY: The new species is named in honour of Wolfram Mey of the MFNB, whose field expeditions in Southern Africa greatly helped to improve our knowledge of African Lepidoptera.

DIAGNOSIS: *Mesolia meyi* flies along with *M. uniformella* Janse, 1922. The two share a similar wingspan, but the ground color of *M. meyi* is whitish black in males and dark brown in females (Figs 3, 4), compared to the uniformly brown spotted with greyish and dark brown of *M. uniformella* (Fig. 2). Male genitalia of *M. meyi* (Fig. 22) can be distinguished from those of *M. uniformella* (Fig. 23) by the longer coremata and valvae, more crested tip of the uncus and more slender cornutus. In the female genitalia *M. uniformella* (Fig. 38) can be distinguished by the asymmetrical bilobed corpus bursae.

DESCRIPTION (Figs 3-4): Wingspan: holotype 18 mm; males 17-21 mm; females 18-23 mm. Labial palpi 3 x longer than widest diameter of compound eye, white basally, blackish brown in proximal half, then with white patch and blackish tip; long scales brown. Maxillary palpi brown irrorated white and tipped with black. Frons conical, clearly produced, concave tip with irregular margin with two small teeth; white basally and brown distally in males, whitish with brown and blackish irroration in females. Male antennae serrate, ochreous brown in basal half and brown distally, with costa white. Female antennae simple, ochreous brown with costa concolorous and lightly annulated with black. Ocelli fully developed. Chaetosemata moderate. Head, patagium, tegulae, and thorax tricolored white brown and black, clearly lighter in males. Abdomen greyish white suffused brown, with first four tergites orange yellow. Legs white with tarsomeres white annulated brown; tibial spurs white, delicate. Forewings with well-defined hook; males with ground color white with dark brown and brown irroration; apex with s-shaped ochreous brown speckling and dark brown apical dot; median fascia ill-defined, black and brown; dorsally with black brown patch at 0.3; terminal line partial, brown; fringes with both short and long scales white tipped with black from apex to hook, from hook to tornus short scales white suffused pale yellow and long scales white except immediately below hook, white with black tip. Male hindwings white, distally suffused black, with terminal line near tornus black, thick; fringes with short scales pale yellow and long scales white. Female wings decidedly darker; forewings ground color brown to dark brown, with irregular whitish irrorations except for whitish costal patch at 0.7 and, below hook, whitish suffused dark brown subterminal area, with two terminal dots; dark brown apical dot always visible, as in males; fringes white and black above hook, black and golden brown at hook and golden brown and whitish below hook. Female hindwings dark brown suffused golden brown, paler basally; fringes whitish, with short scales tipped with blackish. Sclerotizations of male abdominal segment VIII as shown in figure 22. Coremata (Fig. 15) double, 0.7 length of valva, flat, with upper structure large and arched and ventral structure larger and L-shaped.





FIGS 9-12

Adults of *Prionapteryx* spp. (9) *P. triplecta* (Meyrick), male, Democratic Republic of the Congo, wingspan 24 mm. (10) *P. diaplecta* (Meyrick), male, Kenya, wingspan 20 mm. (11) *P. banaadirensis* sp. n., holotype, wingspan 21 mm. (12) *P. somala* sp. n., holotype, wingspan 16 mm.

MALE GENITALIA (Fig. 22): Uncus subcylindrical, curved; crest-like apical process broad, with few thickened setae. Gnathos 0.6 length of uncus, with pointed upturned tip. Tegumen subtriangular. Juxta cup-shaped. Pseudosaccus moderate. Valva elongated; cucullus rounded; costa more thickly sclerotized, without projections; sacculus moderately sclerotized. Phallus short, thickened; vesica with elongated cornutus at about half length of phallus.

FEMALE GENITALIA (Fig. 37): Papillae anales thin, dorsally larger. Apophyses posteriores long and sclerotized. Abdominal segment VIII with subtriangular sclerotization and membranous sternite. Apophyses anteriores 1.4 longer than apophyses posteriores, with tiny attachment to abdominal segment, subtriangular enlargement at 0.1 from base, then narrow. Ostium bursae bulged, lightly sclerotized. Ductus bursae 0.44 length of corpus bursae, moderately sclerotized. Corpus bursae bilobed; proximal sac wrinkled, with long, narrow, longitudinally oriented striae, lightly sclerotized and spiculated; distal sac delicately wrinkled, with ductus seminalis emerging at its tip.

DISTRIBUTION: Botswana, Namibia.

REMARKS: In the original description of *M. uniformella* (Janse 1922:7) the paratypes from Umvuma are all females. However, I studied a male "cotytype" (1591 TMSA) with the label "Umvuma, Rhod[esia], 20.XII.[19]17, A.J.T. Janse". Thus, it seems that one of the two paratypes cited as females was in fact a male. *M. uniformella* is distributed in Botswana, Namibia, RSA, and Zimbabwe.

***Mesolia alborzella* Bassi sp. n.**

Figs 14, 24

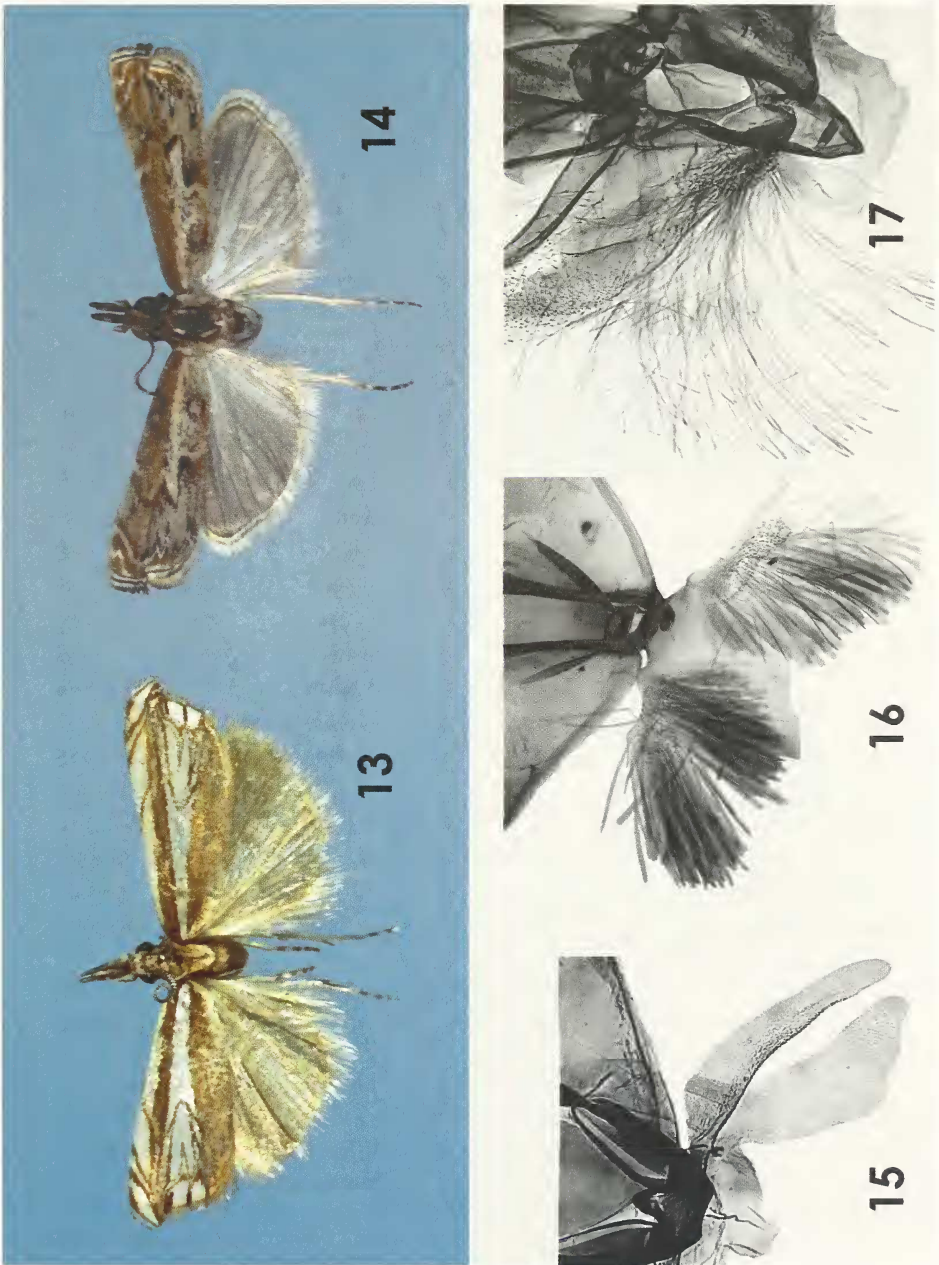
HOLOTYPE: : 1- '♂'; 2- IRAN [36°01'N 51°30'E] | Elburs-Geb[irge] | Südseite | Shimshak | 2300 m | 1-22.VII.1970 | 50 Km Nördlich [von] Teheran | Vartian legit'; 3- 'GS-1278-Glaser'; 4- 'HOLOTYPE | *Mesolia | alborzella* Bassi'. Deposited in SMNK.

PARATYPES: SMNK and CB; 2 ♂♂; same data as holotype, GS 1279 Glaser and 5344 GB.

ETYMOLOGY: The name refers to the local name of the Elbrus mountain range.

DIAGNOSIS: As far as known *Mesolia alborzella* is the only *Mesolia* species in the Middle East. The whitish brown coloration (Fig. 14) is very characteristic. In males the single paired coremata are broader than in *M. uniformella* and the cornutus is more slender (Fig. 24) than that of its congeners.

DESCRIPTION (Fig. 14): Wingspan: holotype 19 mm; paratypes 20 mm. Labial palpi 2.2 x longer than widest diameter of compound eye, brown sprinkled with lighter scales; inner surface light brown. Maxillary palpi brown with lighter tip; inner surface light brown. Frons subconical, brown, clearly produced, with apical corneous point. Antennae deeply serrate, brown with costa white, narrowly annulated with black. Ocelli well-developed. Chaetosemata moderate. Head, patagium and thorax brown speckled grey brown. Tegulae brown, distally lighter. Fore and mid-legs brown with tarsomeres annulated with white; hindlegs whitish with tarsomeres brown annulated with white. Forewings ground color brown; costal line white, then brown from 0.85 to apex; apex moderately rounded; hook well defined, marked with white fringes; costal area brown sprinkled white; dorsal area brown with large rounded dot basally at 0.2, creamy white bordered dark brown; medial fascia dark brown, very sinuous; post-



FIGS 13-17

*Prionapterygini* spp., adults and coremata. (13) *Prionapteryx helena* sp. n., holotype, wingspan 17 mm. (14) *Mesolia alborzella* sp. n., holotype, wingspan 19 mm. (15) *M. meyi* sp. n., coremata. (16) *Talis quercella* (Denis & Schiffermüller), coremata. (17) *Zovax venus* sp. n., coremata.

medial fascia dark brown and white, very sinuous; apical fascia white; medial stripe well defined, creamy white, ending under cell in median fascia; fringes from apex to hook white with short scales tipped with dark brown and long scales tipped with light brown; just below hook basally white, distally light brown and then whitish suffused light brown with short scales tipped with dark brown. Hindwings brown with intense white suffusion; fringes white, with short scales tipped with brown. Sclerotizations of male abdominal segment VIII as shown in figure 24. Coremata a single paired, spatulate and broad sub-oval structure.

MALE GENITALIA (Fig. 24): Uncus narrow, sclerotized, down-curved, with rounded tip; well-developed crest-like dorso-distal process with strong setae. Gnathos with pointed and up-curved tip. Tegumen subtriangular with dorsal margin more strongly sclerotized. Vinculum narrow, with two slightly produced dorso-distal projections. Pseudosaccus moderate, subconical. Juxta subtriangular. Valvae suboval with costal margin more strongly sclerotized, moderate saccular membranous expansion and apically blunt cucullus. Phallus 0.74 as long as valva; vesica with one thin cornutus almost as long as phallus.

FEMALE: Unknown.

DISTRIBUTION: The new species is only known from the type locality in Iran.

### ***Prionapteryx*** Stephens, 1834

*Prionapteryx* Stephens, 1834: 316; type species: *Prionapteryx nebulifera* Stephens, 1834, by monotypy.

*Alloea* Turner, 1947: 37; type species: *Alloea xylochroa* Turner, 1947, by monotypy.

*Calarina* Walker, 1866 b: 1769, 1770; type species: *Calarina albirenella* Walker, 1866, by monotypy.

*Hypotomorpha* Rebel, 1892: 252-253; type species: *Hypotomorpha lancerotella* Rebel, 1892, by original designation.

*Loxophantis* Meyrick, 1935: 570; type species: *Loxophantis triplecta* Meyrick, 1935, by monotypy. **Syn. n.**

*Nuarace* Walker, 1863: 188; type species: *Nuarace eugraphis* Walker, 1863, by monotypy.

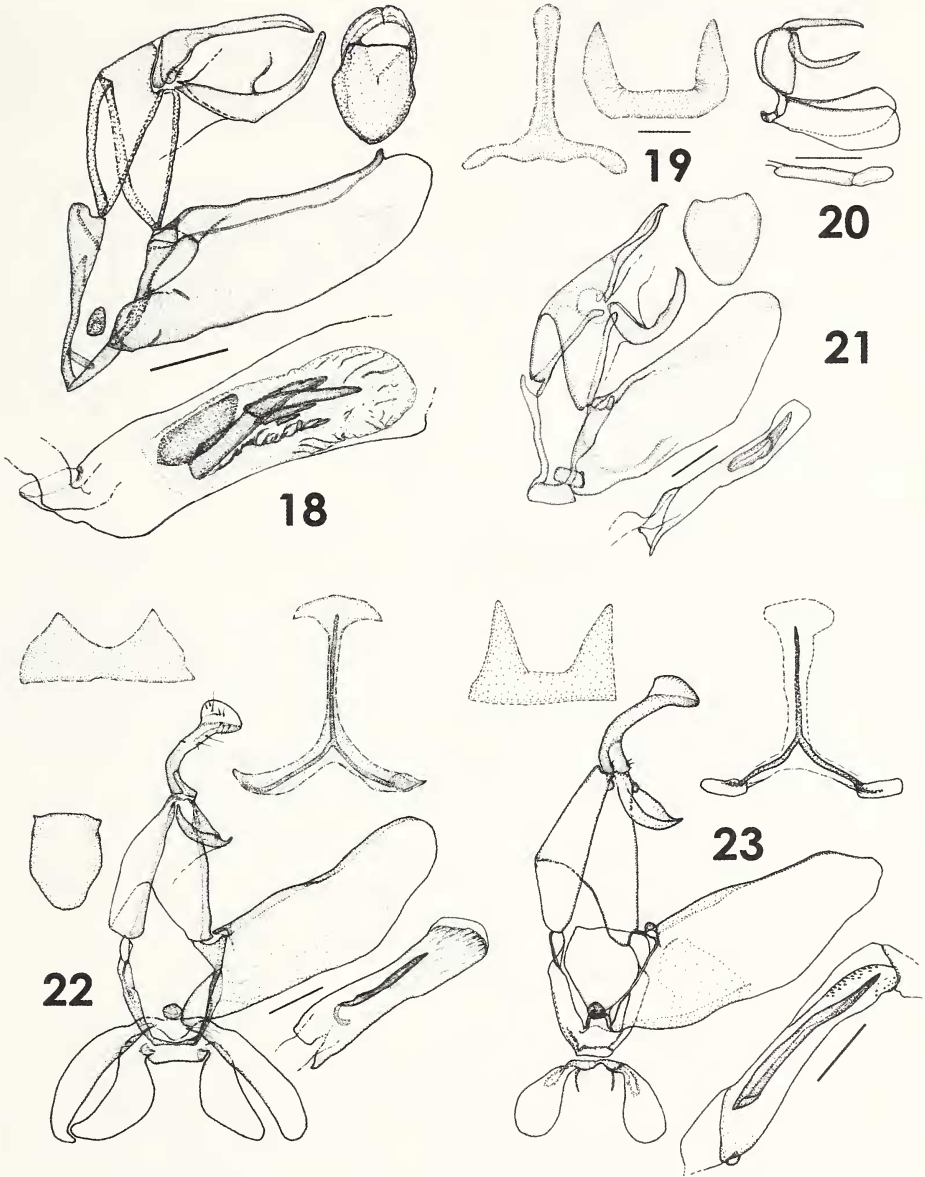
*Pindictora* Walker, 1863: 134; type species: *Pindictora thysbesalis* Walker, 1863, by subsequent designation.

*Platytesia* Strand, 1918: 255; type species: *Platytes alikangiella* Strand, 1918, by monotypy.

DIAGNOSIS: *Prionapteryx* differs from *Mesolia* and *Zovax* in the male genitalia with a basal costal process on the valva and without coremata. The basal costal process is shared with *Surattha*, but the latter differs in having a strongly arched uncus and the phallus with a pointed tip. The female genitalia can be distinguished from those of *Mesolia*, *Zovax* and *Surattha* by the triangular papillae anales, the long, tubular 8th abdominal segment and by the very strongly developed intersegmental membranes between abdominal segments VII and VIII and abdominal segments VIII and IX.

REMARKS: The genus *Prionapteryx* includes 57 species (Nuss *et al.*, 2012) since Błeszyński (1967: 92) synonymized in this genus a number of genera. Some of these species have to be returned to *Surattha* Walker since this name was revised as valid by Bassi & Mey (2011: 234).

On the other hand, *Loxophantis* has to be considered as a junior synonym of *Prionapteryx* as shown by the study of both external features and genitalia of the type species.



FIGS 18-23

*Prionapterygini* spp., male genitalia and sclerotizations of abdominal segment VIII, scale bar 0.5 mm. (18) *Zovax venus* sp. n., paratype GS 5350 GB. (19) *Z. venus* sp. n., paratype GS 5338 GB. (20) *Z. whiteheadii* Wollaston, lectotype. (21) *Z. vangoghi* Bleszyński, paratype 4360 GB, ZSM. (22) *Mesolia meyi* sp. n., holotype; phallus and juxta from paratype 5321 GB. (23) *M. uniformella* Janse, paratype, Umvuma, 20.XII.1917, AJT Janse legit, type TMSA 1591, GS 3065 GB.

*Prionapteryx triplecta* (Meyrick, 1935), **comb. n.**

Figs 9, 27, 42, 43

*Loxophantis triplecta* Meyrick, 1935: 570.

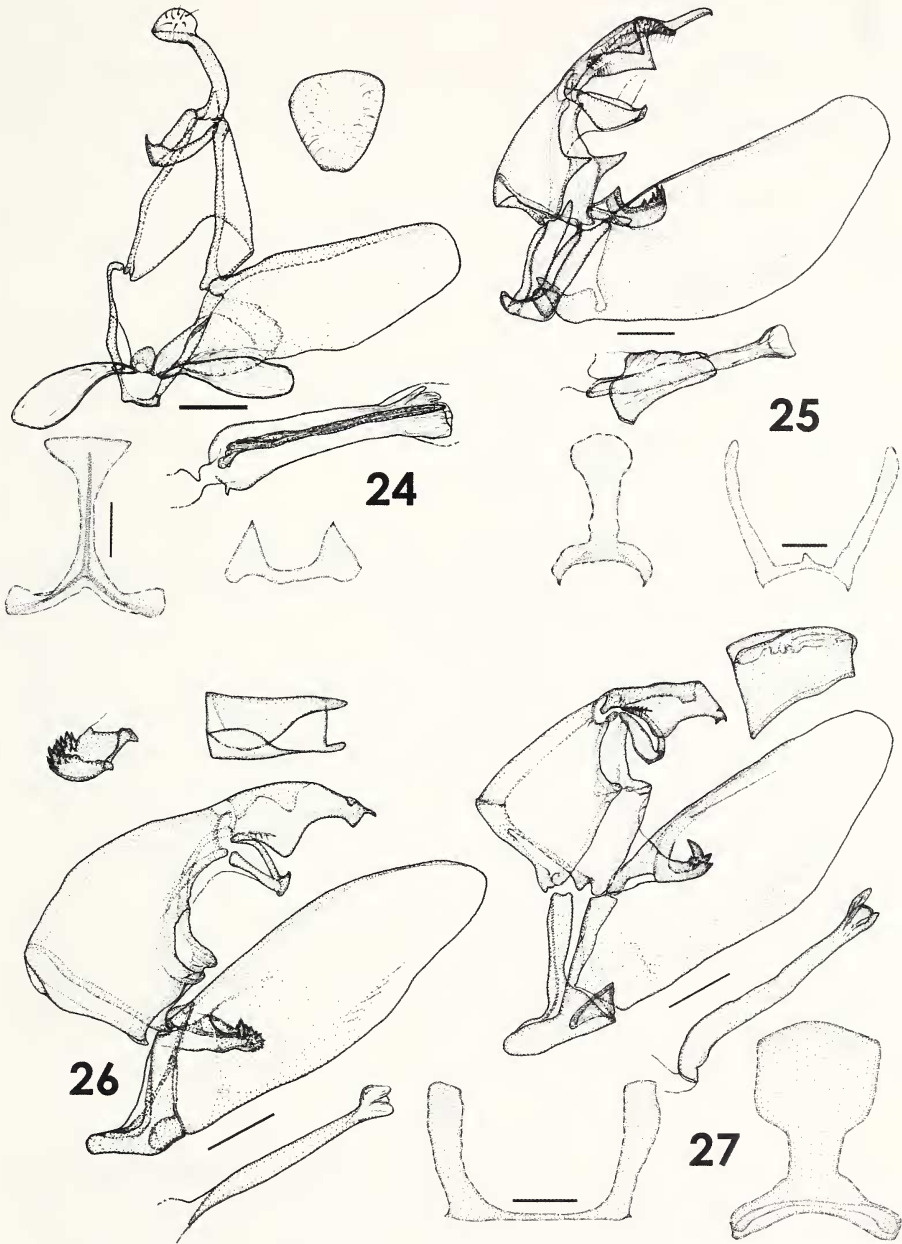
MATERIAL EXAMINED: Holotype; RMCA; ♂; [DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO, Haut-Katanga, Lubumbashi, 11°40'S 27°28'E] Elisabethville, XII.1933, Ch. Seydel legit, GS 4189 SB. – RMCA; 2 ♀ ♀; Elisabethville, 31.X.[19]34 and 27.XII.1937, Ch. Seydel legit, GS 4190 SB and 5407 GB. – MHNG; 2 ♂ ♂; Ht. Katanga, Tsinkolobwe, 3.X.[19]31, J. Romieux legit, GS 5367 GB.

DIAGNOSIS: *Prionapteryx triplecta* (Fig. 9) is most similar to *P. diaplecta* (Meyrick) (Fig. 10) in facies but the ground color of *P. triplecta* is yellow brown compared to paler yellow brown with a well-defined medial yellow stripe dorso-distally bordered with an elongated dark brown patch in *P. diaplecta*. The male genitalia of *P. triplecta* (Fig. 27) are closest to those of *P. diaplecta* (Fig. 26) but the triple tips of the uncus are smaller, the tegumen is basally broader, and the valvae and juxta are stockier. The female genitalia (Figs 42, 43) are distinguished by the cup-shaped ostium bursae and the papillae's dorsal sclerite with rounded tip compared to the pointed and produced sclerite of *P. diaplecta* (Fig. 44).

REDESCRIPTION (Fig. 9): Wingspan 22-27 mm. Labial palpi 3 x longer than widest diameter of compound eye, yellowish sprinkled with brown and white. Maxillary palpi yellowish with brown irroration. Frons subconical, yellowish, clearly produced, with apical corneous point. Antennae strongly bipectinate, with long black rami, and costa greyish brown annulated with black and brown. Ocelli and chaetosemata fully developed. Head, patagia, tegulae and thorax yellow. Abdomen with basal four tergites yellow suffused with orange, then brown suffused with yellow; anal tuft yellow. Forelegs greyish brown with tarsomeres annulated white; mid- and hindlegs yellowish white with inner surface greyish, with tarsomeres lightly annulated dark brown. Forewings ground color pale yellow; apex rounded; hook absent; costal line light brown; basally, at 0.3, with three brown spots in middle of wing; distal end of cell with rounded brown spot; postmedial fascia brown, sinuous; subterminal area yellow with venation marked with brown; 8 tiny blackish terminal dots; fringes bronze brown. Hindwings brown with yellow suffusion; fringes whitish with short scales brown. Female darker, with brown fascia in forewings larger. Sclerotizations of male abdominal segment VIII as shown in figure 27.

MALE GENITALIA (Fig. 27): Uncus 1.8 x longer than gnathos, slightly down-curved, basally with broad and rounded extensions; patch of setae proximally placed before extensions; tip tri-hooked. Tegumen broadly rectangular, with ventral teeth moderately pointed. Vinculum with lateral arms and dorsal extension broadly pointed. Juxta strongly sclerotized, subconical, 0.38 x as long as valva. Valva with rounded cucullus; costa and sacculus sclerotized; basal costal process well-developed with one large tooth and some small teeth in distal third dorsally. Phallus 0.6 x as long as valva, proximally sinuous, with tip ventrally and dorsally moderately sclerotized and slightly produced.

FEMALE GENITALIA (Figs 42-43): Papillae anales subtriangular, almost fused dorsally, ventrally membranous and with dorsal sclerite clearly produced, with rounded tip; setae mainly normally developed. Apophyses posteriores long, basally with plate-



FIGS 24-27

*Prionapterygini* spp., male genitalia and sclerotizations of abdominal segment VIII, scale bar 0.5 mm. (24) *Mesolia alborzella* sp. n., paratype GS 1279 Glaser; sclerotizations abdominal segment VIII from paratype GS 5344 GB. (25) *Prionapteryx eberti* sp. n., holotype. (26) *P. diapecta* (Meyrick), Kenya, GS 1225 GB, juxta ventral view. (27) *P. triplecta* (Meyrick), Democratic Republic of the Congo, GS 5367 GB, juxta lateral view.

like sclerite reaching sternum. Abdominal segment VIII as long as apophyses anteriores, subconical, ventrally membranous. Apophyses anteriores 0.6 x as long as apophyses posteriores. Ostium bursae cup shaped, membranous. Corpus bursae membranous, 1.22 x as long as apophyses anteriores. Ductus seminalis opening in proximal third of corpus bursae. Abdominal segment VII with sclerotized sternite in front of ostium bursae.

DISTRIBUTION: *P. tripecta* is only known from South Eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo; *P. diaplecta* is known from Burundi (type locality: [Burundi, Bujumbura, 03°23'S 29°22'E] Ruanda, Usumbura) and Kenya.

***Prionapteryx banaadirensis* Bassi sp. n.**

Figs 11, 41

HOLOTYPE: 1- '♀'; 2- 'SOMALIA | Benadir | Mogadiscio | 7° Km [02°02'N 45°21'E] | 2-19.V.1986 | R. Mourglia legit'; 3- 'GS 5230-GB'; 4- 'Coll. Bassi n° 396'; 5 - 'HOLOTYPE | *Prionapteryx | banaadirensis* Bassi'. Deposited in CB.

ETYMOLOGY: The name refers to the Somali name (Banaadir) of the Mogadiscio Region, type locality of the species.

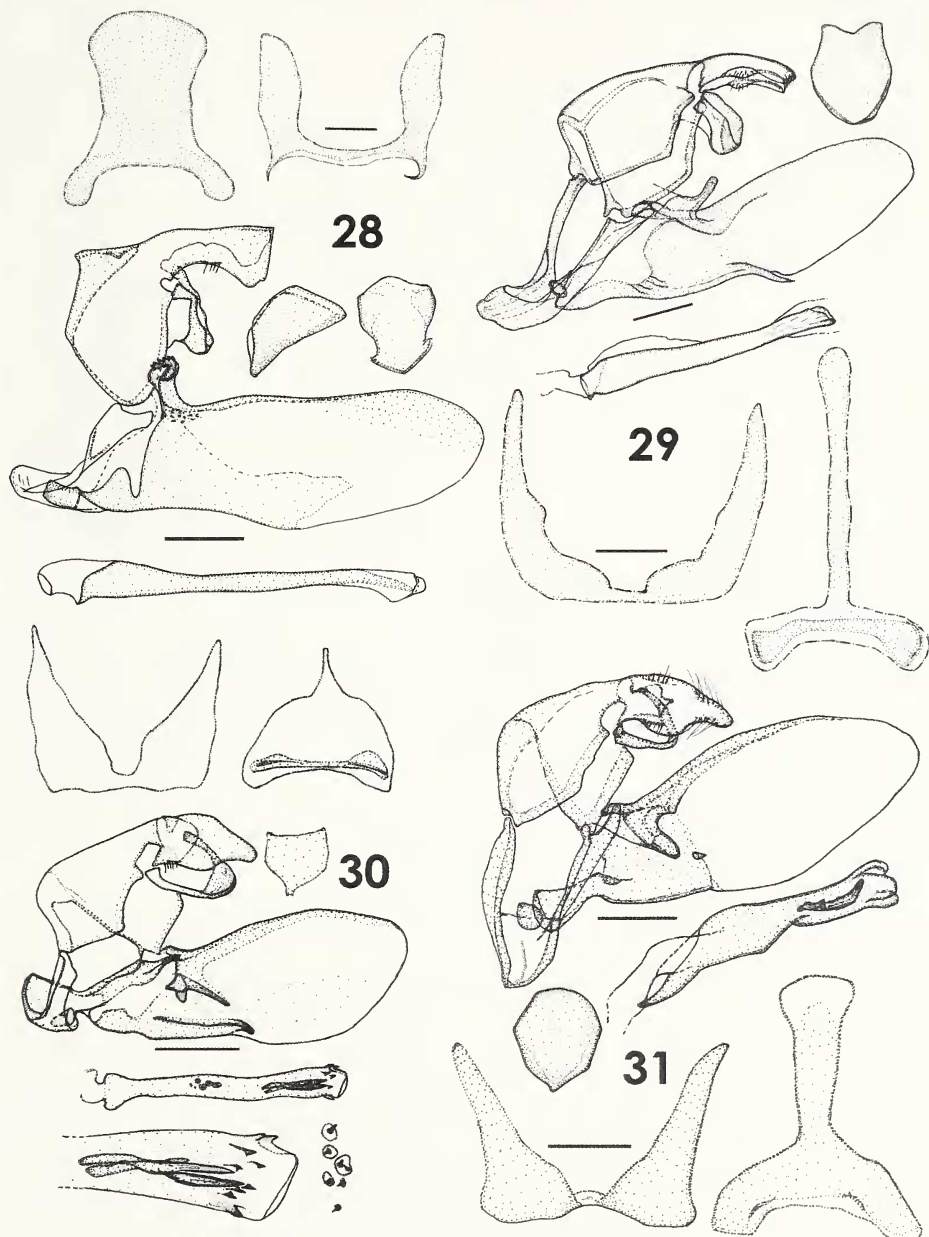
DIAGNOSIS: *Prionapteryx banaadirensis* (Fig. 11) is superficially similar to *P. diaplecta* (Fig. 10), but the forewing ground color is dull brown in the former and yellow grey brown in the latter. The female genitalia (Fig. 41) differ from those of *P. diaplecta* (Fig. 44) in the more pointed dorsal sclerite of the papillae anales and in the slightly shorter and stouter 8th abdominal segment with tergal distal margin produced.

DESCRIPTION (Fig. 11): Wingspan 21 mm. Labial palpi 3 x as long as widest diameter of eye, white at base, yellow brown medially, grey brown distally. Maxillary palpi half as long as labial palpi, greyish brown with yellow brown basis. Frons subconical, clearly produced, yellow brown with a well-developed apical corneous point. Antennae simple, brown. Ocelli well developed. Chaetosemata moderate. Head brown, whitish laterally and in middle. Patagium, tegulae and thorax with scales brown with lighter bases. Forewings ground color dull brown; apex rounded; hook absent; costal area yellow brown; otherwise with brown scales with darker apices; with one dorso-basal, one median, and one cellular dark brown and yellow brown spots; medial stripe short, yellow, ending before cell in median spot; subterminal area broad, yellow, with six terminal dots between veins. Hindwings brown, medially whitish brown; fringes with both short and long scales yellowish with brown apices. Legs brown with tarsomeres moderately annulated creamy brown; tibial spurs delicate, greyish brown.

MALE GENITALIA: Unknown.

FEMALE GENITALIA (Fig. 41): Papillae anales subtriangular, not fused dorsally, ventrally membranous, with dorsal sclerite strong, pointed and produced; setae mainly fine and of moderate length developed. Apophyses posteriores long, basally with plate-like sclerite expanded ventrally. Abdominal segment VIII as long as apophyses anteriores, sclerotized, with tergal proximal margin broadly bilobed and distal margin produced; membranous area of sternite broad. Apophyses anteriores sclerotized, 0.82 length of apophyses posteriores. Ostium bursae slightly subconical, membranous. Ductus bursae reduced, lightly sclerotized in proximal third laterally. Corpus bursae suboval, delicately wrinkled. Ductus seminalis opening in proximal third of corpus bursae.





FIGS 28-31

*Prionapteryx* spp., male genitalia and sclerotizations of abdominal segment VIII, scale bar 0.5 mm. (28) *P. albimaculalis* (Hampson), RSA, Pretoria, 22.XI.1914, AJT Janse legit, GS 3067, type 1592 TMSA *Prosmixis albipicta* Janse nomen nudum; juxta ventral view, RSA, GS 3111 GB; juxta lateral view and sclerotizations abdominal segment VIII, Namibia, GS 5384 GB. (29) *P. plumbealis* (Hampson), Namibia, GS 5274 GB. (30) *P. helena* sp. n., paratype GS 3379 GB. (31) *P. somala* sp. n., paratype 5224 GB.

DISTRIBUTION: The new species is only known from the type locality in Somalia.

***Prionapteryx albimaculalis*** (Hampson, 1919)

Figs 5, 28, 45

*Prosmixis albimaculalis* Hampson, 1919: 148.

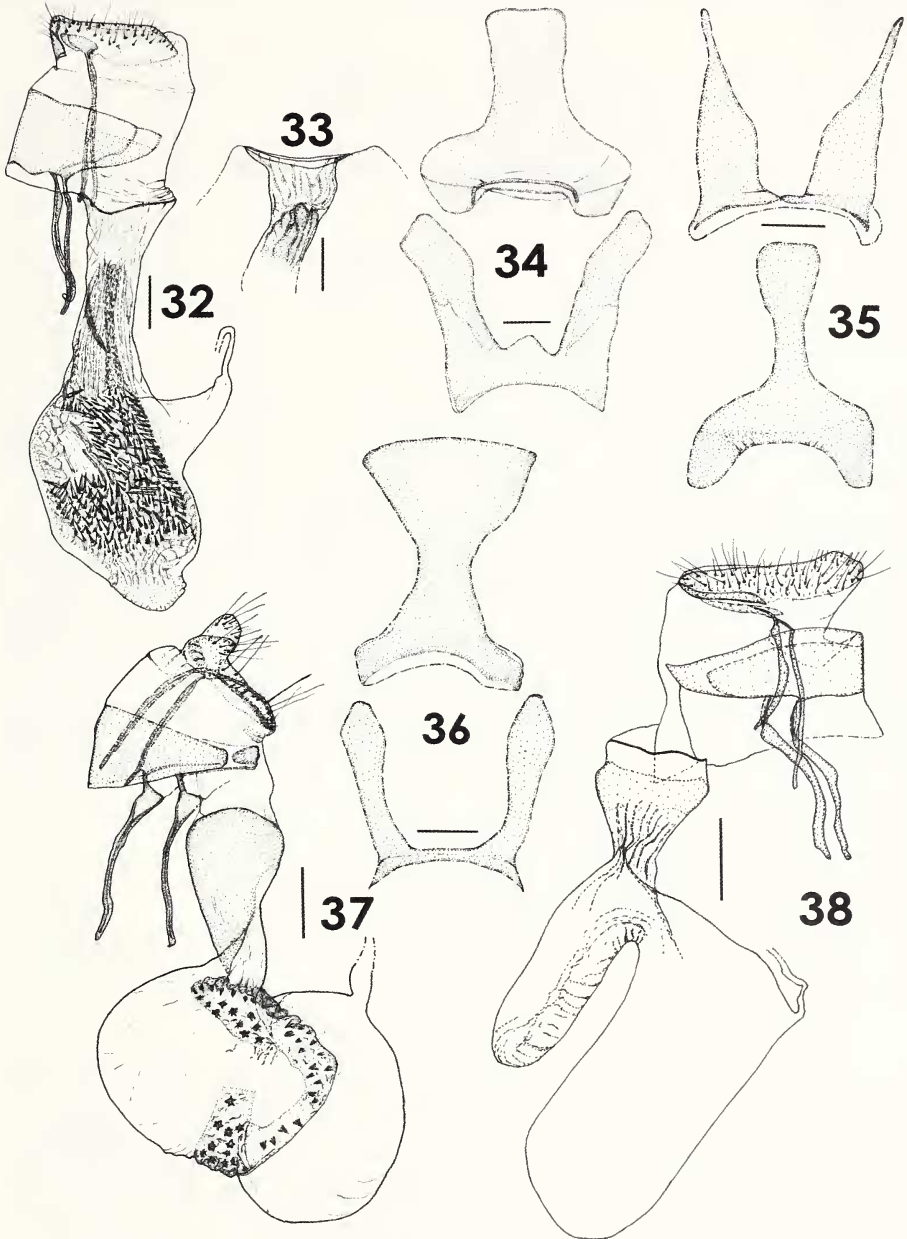
*Loxophantis pretoriella* Błeszynski, 1970: 21. Syn. n.

*Prosmixis albipicta* Janse, nomen nudum.

MATERIAL EXAMINED: NAMIBIA. – CB; 3 ♀ ♀; Waterberg National Park, 10.IV.2009, lux, G. Bassi legit; GS 5158 GB. – CB; 1 ♀; about 50 km. N. Grootfontein, Roy's Rest Camp, 1226 m, 05.XII.2010, lux, 19°14'S 18°30'E, G. Bassi legit. – MFNB; 1 ♀; Popa Falls, Okavango river, 23.24.XI.1993, Mey & Ebert legit; GS 3897 GB. – MFNB; 1 ♀; Exp[edition] MFNB 1992, Kavango, Kavdoni Camp, 18°31' S 20°43' E, lux, 22-25.II.92, W. Mey legit. – MFNB; 1 ♂, Sandveld, 60 Km. N. Gobabis, 22-26.I.2007, LF, Mey & Ebert legit, GS 5387 GB. RSA. – BMNH; 1 ♀; (Holotype of *P. albimaculalis*); Enkeld [not traced, ?Dunkeld, Gauteng, 26°08'S 28°03'E], 12.I.[19]07 - Transvaal 1907-249 - *Talis albimaculalis* Type ♀ H[a]mps[on] - GS 7113 BM. – TMSA; 1 ♂; Pretoria, 22.II.1914, A.J.T. Janse legit; Type 1592; GS 3067 GB and 1 ♀; Pretoria, 16.III.[19]15, A.J.T. Janse legit; Type 1593; GS 3066 GB (manuscript types of *albipicta*). – BMNH; 1 ♂ (holotype of *pretoriella*); Pretoria, 9.I.[19]13, A. J. T. Janse legit; 1919-17; BM Slide 7593. – BMNH; 3 ♂ ♂ 3 ♀ ♀ (paratypes of *pretoriella*); Pretoria, XII, I and II; 1911-1913. – TMSA; 1 ♀; ([T]rans[v]aa[l]), Nylstroom, 4.5.III.1954, AJT Janse legit; GS 3301 GB. – CB; 1 ♂, Manzi, 16.VIII.1985, B. Balinsky legit, GS 3111 GB. – CB; 1 ♀; Limpopo, dint. Nylstroom, Abba Game Lodge, 16-17.III.1999, 1350 m, lux, G. Bassi legit. – ZIMBABWE. – BMNH; 1 ♀ (paratype of *pretoriella*); Rhodesia, Sawmills, 4.II.1918, A.J.T. Janse legit.

DIAGNOSIS: *Prionapteryx albimaculalis* (Fig. 5) is most similar in facies to *P. plumbealis* (Hampson), but the ground color of *P. albimaculalis* is darker and without the well-defined medial fascia in the forewings present in *P. plumbealis* (Fig. 6). The male genitalia are close to those of *P. plumbealis* (Fig. 29), particularly with regard to the blunt uncus tip, but the male genitalia of *P. albimaculalis* (Fig. 28) are distinct in possessing a simple sacculus compared to the well-developed saccular process of *P. plumbealis*. In the female genitalia (Fig. 45) the corpus bursae is membranous as opposed to strongly sclerotized in *P. plumbealis* (Fig. 46).

REDESCRIPTION (Fig. 5): Wingspan: males 18-23 mm, females 22-26 mm. Labial palpi 3.5 x longer than widest diameter of compound eye, greyish white to brownish white. Maxillary palpi greyish brown to chestnut brown, always spotted white. Frons subconical, clearly produced with small apical corneous point, greyish to brownish, always spotted white. Antennae bipectinate with long blackish rami in males, thickened in females, with antennomeres annulated with greyish brown to black. Ocelli and chaetosemata well developed. Head greyish brown, spotted white. Patagium brown, spotted white. Tegulae brown. Thorax white, medially brown. Abdomen pale greyish brown, with first tergite dirty white and second tergite orange yellowish. Legs white, spotted brown; tarsomeres white, lightly annulated with black tibial spurs moderately long. Forewings ground color variable from spotted white, black, yellow, brown and grey to uniformly yellowish and greyish brown; common characters are costal area greyish brown with costal line with some white; white dot in cell; medial stripe yellowish, ending under cell; subterminal area ill-defined, but with inner margin white; 7 black terminal dots; terminal line silvery grey (when present); fringes white with tips of both short and long scales silvery, to bronze brown, to spotted white and silvery grey. Hindwings light brown to yellowish grey; fringes white with short scales



FIGS 32-38

*Prionapterygini* spp., female genitalia and sclerotizations of abdominal segment VIII, scale bar 0.5 mm. (32) *Zovax venus* sp. n., paratype GS 3540 GB. (33) *Z. venus* sp. n., paratype GS 5310 GB. (34) *Surattha luteola* Bassi & Mey, paratype GS 5192 GB. (35) *Prionapteryx splendida* Bassi & Mey, paratype GS 5204 GB. (36) *P. amathusia* Bassi & Mey, paratype GS 5196 GB. (37) *Mesolia meyi* sp. n., paratype GS 5324 GB. (38) *M. uniformella* Janse, holotype, Umvuma, XII.1918, Carnegie legit, type 1590 TMSA, GS 3015 GB.

yellowish with brown tip. Sclerotizations of male abdominal segment VIII as shown in figure 28.

**MALE GENITALIA** (Fig. 28): Uncus slightly longer than gnathos, with truncated apex, ventrally curved and with row of setae mid-ventrally. Gnathos ring shaped. Tegumen broad, subtriangular, with more strongly sclerotized margins. Vinculum with arms broader distally and dorsal projection moderately long with rounded tip. Pseudosaccus well developed, subrectangular. Juxta ring shaped, with ventral up-curved tip. Valva elongated, with broadly rounded cucullus; costal margin more strongly sclerotized till two thirds of length; basal costal process narrow, with row of small teeth at tip; sacculus simple, moderately sclerotized. Phallus 0.84 x as long as valva, narrow and moderately sclerotized.

**FEMALE GENITALIA** (Fig. 45): Papillae anales subtriangular, almost fused dorsally, ventrally membranous and with dorsal sclerite narrow; setae mainly short and strong dorsally and mainly fine and of moderate length ventrally. Apophyses posteriores long and narrow. Abdominal segment VIII 0.71 length of apophyses posteriores, with tergal proximal border slightly biconcave; ventrally membranous. Apophyses anteriores 1.2 x length of apophyses posteriores. Ostium bursae subconical, membranous. Ductus bursae 0.53 as long as corpus bursae, moderately sclerotized in proximal third; entering corpus bursae laterally at about 0.25 of its length. Corpus bursae sub-oval, wrinkled above ductus bursae insertion. Ductus seminalis opening in proximal third of corpus bursae, under ductus bursae insertion.

**DISTRIBUTION:** *P. albimaculalis* is known from Namibia, RSA and Zimbabwe; *P. plumbealis* is known from Namibia and Zimbabwe (type locality: Mashonaland).

***Prionapteryx helena* Bassi sp. n.**

Figs 13, 30, 47

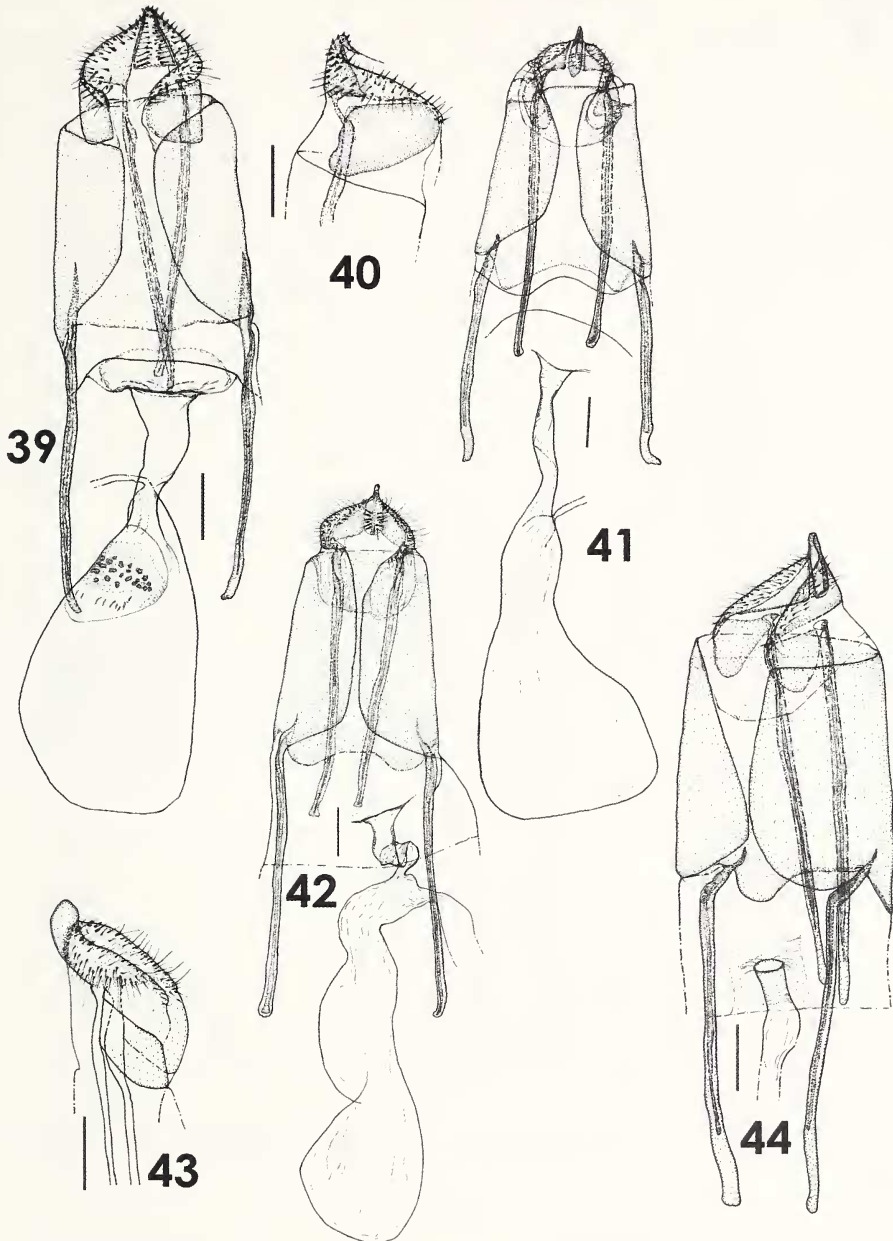
**HOLOTYPE:** 1- '♂'; 2- '[NAMIBIA, 18°35'S, 20°34'E] Omuramba | Tamsu | Okavango | S[outh] W[est] A[frica] | 14.II.1956 | de Winter & Marais legit'; 3 - 'GS-3450-GB'; 4- 'HOLOTYPE | *Prionapteryx | helena* Bassi'. Deposited in TMSA.

**PARATYPES:** NAMIBIA. – TMSA and CB; 3♂♂, 1♀; same data as holotype, GS 3379, 5150 and 5342 GB.

**ETYMOLOGY:** The name refers to a Latin woman's name.

**DIAGNOSIS:** Superficially (Fig. 13), *Prionapteryx helena* is easy to distinguish from its congeners by virtue of its white and brown ground color and the forewings apex strongly hooked. The male genitalia of *P. helena* (Fig. 30) are closest to those of *P. somala* n. sp. (Fig. 31) described below, but the tegumen is basally smaller, the valvae more broadly rounded apically, the basal costal process smaller, the phallus slenderer, with small apical teeth, and the vesica with some small and medium sized cornuti. The female genitalia (Figs 47, 48) are distinguished by the different shape of the papillae anales and 8th abdominal segment, longer ductus bursae, and membranous corpus bursae.

**DESCRIPTION** (Fig. 13): Wingspan: holotype 17 mm, paratypes: males 17.5 mm, female 19 mm. Labial palpi 4 x longer than widest diameter of eye, chestnut brown, basally white and with paler brown band medially. Maxillary palpi brown with paler



FIGS 39-44

*Prionapteryx* spp., female genitalia, scale bar 0.5 mm. (39) *P. eberti* sp. n., paratype GS 5322 GB. (40) *P. eberti* sp. n., paratype GS 5386 GB. (41) *P. banaadirensis* sp. n., holotype. (42) *P. triplecta* (Meyrick), Democratic Republic of the Congo, GS 5407 GB. (43) *P. triplecta* (Meyrick), Democratic Republic of the Congo, GS 4190 SB. (44) *P. diaplecta* (Meyrick), Kenya, GS 1225 GB.

medial band. Frons subconical, clearly produced, white with scattered brown scales. Antennae bipectinate in male, with very short black rami; simple and brown in female; in both sexes with costa brown annulated white. Ocelli well developed. Chaetosemata moderately developed. Head white with scattered brown scales. Patagium laterally brown, medially white. Tegulae tricolored white, creamy brown, and brown. Thorax white, laterally brown. Abdomen sandy yellow with paler anal tuft. Legs dirty white to light brown, with tarsomeres white annulated brown; tibial spurs small, bronze brown. Forewing ground color light brown with most brown scales paler basally; apex white with small apical brown dot; hook well defined; costa white with a median and two subterminal curved brown bands; midwing stripe thin, brown, reaching termen at hook; medial stripe white with some brown lines distally; subterminal area separated into two white blotches by midwing stripe; brown at tornus, white with two elongated black dots below hook, white at apex; terminal line ochreous brown; fringes from apex to hook white with tips of both short and long scales brown, at hook two brown tufts with a white tuft medially, from hook to tornus white suffused brown. Hindwings light yellow brown; fringes white in third close to tornus, then white suffused yellow. Sclerotizations of male abdominal segment VIII as shown in figure 30.

MALE GENITALIA (Fig. 30): Uncus broad, with rounded apex. Gnathos broadly rounded, 0.75 x length of uncus. Tegumen broad, subtriangular. Vinculum narrow with moderate subtriangular dorsal extension. Juxta cup shaped. Pseudosaccus minute. Valva elongated, with rounded cucullus and costal margin more strongly sclerotized; basal costal process with small finger like thorn bent inward; saccular process moderate, slightly bent inward. Phallus 0.75 length of valva, swollen at base, with row of small subapical teeth; vesica with swarm of minute cornuti with rounded base and three medium sized subtriangular cornuti in distal third.

FEMALE GENITALIA (Fig. 47). Papillae anales subtriangular, fused dorsally, ventrally membranous and with dorsal sclerite narrow; setae mainly short and strong. Apophyses posteriores very long and narrow. Abdominal segment VIII strongly developed, sclerotized, with tergal proximal margin straight; sternite wrinkled, with membranous area reduced. Apophyses anteriores slightly longer than apophyses posteriores. Ostium bursae bulbous, wrinkled and moderately sclerotized. Ductus bursae as long as corpus bursae, proximally wrinkled and lightly sclerotized, then membranous and wrinkled. Corpus bursae suboval and delicately wrinkled. Ductus seminalis opening in proximal third of corpus bursae.

DISTRIBUTION: The new species is only known from the type locality in Namibia.

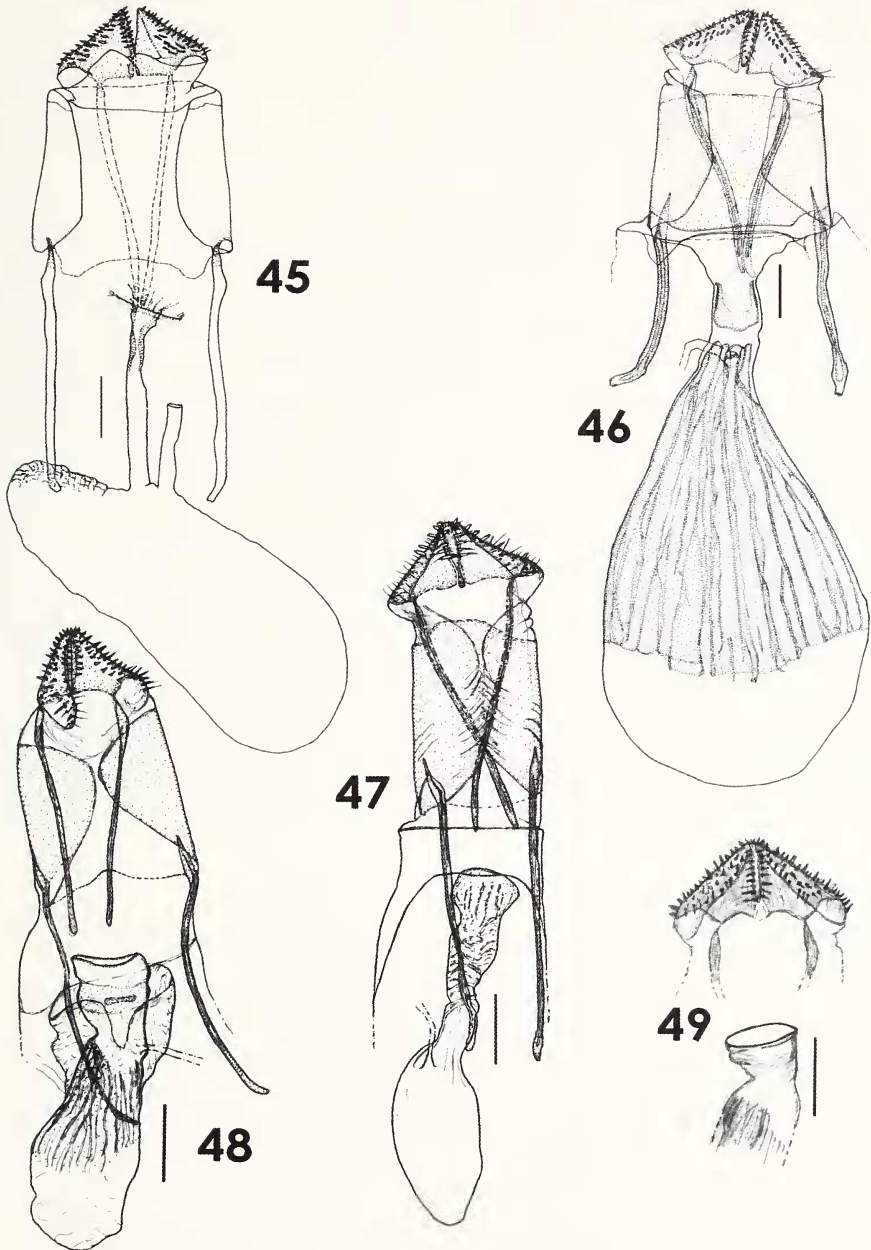
***Prionapteryx somala* Bassi sp. n.**

Figs 12, 31, 48, 49

HOLOTYPE: 1- '♂'; 2- 'SOMALIA | Mogadiscio | 7° Km [02°02'N 45°21'E] | 22.IV-5.V.1986 | R. Mourglia legit'; 3- 'Coll. Bassi n° 408'; 4- 'HOLOTYPE | *Prionapteryx* | *somala* Bassi'. Deposited in MHNG (not dissected).

PARATYPES: CB, MHNG and MFNB; 6♂♂, 5♀♀, same data as holotype; GS 1014, 1015, 1122, 1123, 1213, 1239, 5224 GB.

ETYMOLOGY: The name refers to the country where type series was collected.



FIGS 45-49

*Prionapteryx* spp., female genitalia, scale bar 0.5 mm. (45) *P. albimaculalis* (Hampson), RSA, Pretoria, 16.III.1915, AJT Janse legit, Type 1593 TMSA *Prosmixis albipicta* Janse nomen nudum, GS 3066 GB. (46) *P. plumbealis* (Hampson), Zimbabwe, GS 5152 GB. (47) *P. helena* sp. n., paratype GS 5342 GB. (48) *P. somala* sp. n., paratype GS 1123 GB. (49) *P. somala* sp. n., paratype GS 1014 GB.

DIAGNOSIS: Superficially, *Prionapteryx somala* (Fig. 12) is easily distinguished from its congeners by its small size and yellowish brown forewing ground color. The male genitalia of *P. somala* (Fig. 31) are closest to those of *P. helena* n. sp. described above (Fig. 30), but the tegumen is basally larger, the valvae are more elongate, the basal costal process is larger, and the phallus is medially bulged with a single strong cornutus in the vesica. The female genitalia (Figs 48, 49) are distinguished by the different shape of the papillae anales and 8th abdominal segment, shorter ductus bursae, and basally sclerotized corpus bursae.

DESCRIPTION (Fig. 12): Wingspan: holotype 16 mm, males 14-16 mm, females 18-20 mm. Labial palpi 3.5 x longer than widest diameter of eye, brown with dirty white base and short scales brown with paler bases. Maxillary palpi concolorous with labial palpi. Frons subconical, clearly produced, sandy yellow brown with small apical corneous point. Antennae bipectinate with well-developed black rami and costa greyish brown in males, simple and brown in females. Ocelli and chaetosemata well developed. Head creamy brown. Patagium medially creamy brown, laterally brown. Tegulae and thorax brown mixed with lighter scales. Abdomen sandy yellow with first tergite dirty white. Legs pale yellow, with tarsomeres lightly annulated brown; tibial spurs delicate, pale yellow. Forewings ground color sandy yellow with median area brown to greyish brown; hook moderate, marked with dark brown scales; costal area broad, sandy yellow; dorsal area concolorous, thin; median fascia broad, yellow, sometimes with distal margin brown; medial stripe short, ill-defined, white, ending in median fascia; subterminal area broad, sandy yellow with six blackish terminal dots between veins; fringes with short scales white with blackish apex, more contrasted in apical area, and long scales whitish with bronze brown apex in apical area, then uniformly bronze brown. Hindwings yellowish brown; fringes with short scales pale yellow and long scales dirty white. Sclerotizations of male abdominal segment VIII as shown in figure 31.

MALE GENITALIA (Fig. 31): Uncus 2.2 x as long as gnathos, slightly down curved, with rounded tip, with basal lateral rounded extensions and two lateral rows of setae, the apical more strongly developed. Gnathos rounded. Tegumen broad, sub-rectangular, with sclerotized margins. Juxta plate like. Vinculum with arms straight and narrow, with only a moderate lateral extension lightly sclerotized; base concave, thin, slightly projecting dorsally. Pseudosaccus small and subtriangular. Valvae elongate, with costa convex and sclerotized up to 2/3; costal process broad, finger like; proximal third of valva more strongly sclerotized and basally bulged; harpe with minute medio-distal tooth. Phallus 0.65 length of valva, medially bulged, with apex tri-lamellate; vesica with one strong and up-curved cornutus.

FEMALE GENITALIA (Figs 48, 49): Papillae anales subtriangular, semi-fused dorsally, ventrally membranous, with dorsal sclerite thickened and spiny; setae mainly short and strong. Apophyses posteriores long and narrow. Abdominal segment VIII sclerotized, 0.6 x as long as apophyses posteriores, with tergal basal margin medially concave and distal margin moderately produced; membranous area of sternite narrow. Apophyses anteriores sclerotized, 1.2 x as long as apophyses posteriores. Ostium bursae lightly sclerotized, slightly bulged. Ductus bursae reduced to 0.21 length of



corpus bursae, lightly sclerotized. Corpus bursae suboval, basally lightly scobinate, basal 0.6 wrinkled and sclerotized, distally membranous and wrinkled; cottony basal expansion surrounding almost whole of ductus bursae. Ductus seminalis opening in proximal third of corpus bursae.

DISTRIBUTION: The new species is only known from the type locality in Somalia.

#### ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS TO BASSI & MEY (2011)

Some errors and inaccuracies were made in this work and they are discussed here.

#### *Surattha* Walker, 1863

*Surattha* Walker, 1863; type species: *Surattha investalis* Walker, 1863: 76, by monotypy.

DIAGNOSIS: Superficially, *Surattha* is similar to many other Prionapterygini genera, sharing such characters as light ground color with darker spotting and fasciae. However, general aspect is stocky, the labial palpi short, the ocelli poorly developed, the forewing distal hook always absent. The male genitalia (Bassi & Mey, 2011: 225, figs 238, 260, 290-292) are very homogeneous, with a tubular and strongly curved uncus, with pointed tip; a stout gnathos, often with spoon-like tip; broad valvae, always with basal costal process; a simple sacculus; and the phallus with pointed tip, often with small external teeth and without cornuti. The female genitalia are clearly distinctive (Bassi & Mey, 2011: 238, Fig. 293) with relatively short and broad papillae anales basally ringed with long and delicate hair-like setae, a narrow 8th abdominal segment with a strong tergite and generally narrower sternite, and a membranous and delicately wrinkled corpus bursae. *Surattha* is most similar to *Prionapteryx*, but the latter differs in having the phallus without a pointed tip in the male genitalia, and the female genitalia with triangular papillae anales, longer apophyses, and the 8th abdominal segment very long and tubular. *Mesolia* and *Zovax* differ from *Surattha* in having valvae without basal costal process.

The species still placed in *Prionapteryx* that I studied and that should be regarded as *Surattha* are as follows:

- Surattha albipunctella* Marion, 1957: 1207 comb. rev.
- Surattha albstigmata* W. Rothschild, 1921: 221 comb. rev.
- Surattha amselella* Błeszyński, 1965a: 442 comb. rev.
- Surattha carmensita* Błeszyński, 1970: 21 comb. rev.
- Surattha diffusilinea* Hampson, 1919: 138 comb. rev.
- Surattha margherita* Błeszyński, 1965a: 442 comb. rev.
- Surattha nigrifascialis* (Walker, 1866a: 1472) comb. rev.
- Surattha obeliscota* Meyrick, 1936: 21 comb. rev.
- Surattha rufistrigalis* Fawcett, 1918: 247 comb. rev.
- Surattha soudanensis* Hampson, 1919: 68 comb. rev.
- Surattha strioliger* W. Rothschild, 1913: 135 comb. rev.

#### *Surattha luteola* Bassi & Mey, 2011

Fig. 34

*Surattha luteola* Bassi & Mey, 2011: 234, 236, figs 260-262, 290-292, pl. 36, fig. 3.

HOLOTYPE: CB; ♀; Namibia, Usakos, Amieb Farm, 1000 m, 17.II.1999, GS 5169 GB, G. Bassi legit; Coll. Bassi 29237.

PARATYPES: as in the original description.

ETYMOLOGY: This name is derived from luteolus-a (Latin), dirty yellow, referring to the ground color of the forewings of this species.

ADDITIONS TO ORIGINAL DESCRIPTION: Sclerotizations of male abdominal segment VIII as shown in figure 34.

REMARKS: The above represents the correct holotype data and etymology.

***Prionapteryx splendida* Bassi & Mey, 2011**

Fig. 35

*Prionapteryx splendida* Bassi & Mey, 2011: 236, 237, figs 287-289, pl. 36, fig. 6.

HOLOTYPE: TMSA; ♂; [RSA, Eastern Cape] Gamtoos, C[ape] P[rovince], 29.X.1949, C.G.C. Dickson legit; GS 3475 GB.

PARATYPES: RSA. – MFNB; 3 ♂♂; [Western Cape, Cape Peninsula] Prom[onturii] B[ona] Sp[es], Grimm legit; GS 5204 GB. – MFNB; 1 ♂; Western Cape, Cape Peninsula, Table Mountain N. P., headquarter, 17-19.XI.2008, K. Ebert, W. Mey & L. Kühne legit. – TMSA and CB; 3 ♂♂, Blue Downs nr. Faure, C.P., 17.XII.42, C.G.C. Dickson legit; GS 5211 GB. – TMSA; 1 ♂; Zoetendals Valley, C.P., X.40, G. van Son legit. – TMSA; 2 ♂♂; Port Elisabeth, XI.1951 e 26.XI.1949, C.G.C. Dickson legit. – TMSA; 2 ♂♂; Strandfontein, C[ape] P[rovince], 6.I.1961, C.G.C. Dickson legit. – TMSA and CB; 6 ♂♂; De Hoop, C.P., Breddsdorp Dist., 1-3.XI.1967, Vári & Potgieter legit. – TMSA; 1 ♂; Wilderness, 1.2.XII.1951, C.G.C. Dickson legit.

ADDITIONS TO ORIGINAL DESCRIPTION: Sclerotizations of male abdominal segment VIII as shown in figure 35.

REMARKS: The above represents the correct type series. All of the specimens of the type series are males. The female of this species is unknown.

***Prionapteryx amathusia* Bassi & Mey, 2011**

Figs 7, 36

*Prionapteryx amathusia* Bassi & Mey, 2011: 237, Figs 284, 285, Pl. 36, fig. 15.

HOLOTYPE: BMNH; ♂; Namibia, Sissekap, NW of Otavi, 1300 m, 11.XI.1933, leg. K. Jordan; genitalia slide 5733 BMNH.

PARATYPES: [all from NAMIBIA]. – BMNH; 14 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, Bellerode, 27 km E of Windhoek, 1800 m., 17-22.X.1933, K. Jordan legit, genitalia slide 5743 BMNH. – BMNH; 4 ♂♂, 10 ♀♀; Hoffnung, E. of Windhoek, 1850 m, 9.X.1933, K. Jordan legit. – BMNH; 4 ♂♂; Hoffnung, E. of Windhoek, 1850 m, 24.X.1933, K. Jordan legit. – MFNB, MNMW and CB; 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀; Namib-Naukluft N.P., Tsams-Ost, 3.XII.2008, W. Mey, K. Ebert & L. Kühne legit; GS 5196 and 5209 GB.

DIAGNOSIS: The specimen illustrated in Bassi & Mey (plate 36, fig. 15) is not a *P. amathusia* but the holotype of *P. eberti* sp. n. described below. Males of *P. amathusia* (Fig. 7) differ from those of *P. eberti* (Fig. 8) in having more strongly developed rami of the antennae. In addition, the forewings have a poorly defined coloration, the hook is very evident, there is no well-defined subterminal area, and there are only three black subterminal dots, all below the hook. In male genitalia *P. amathusia* (Bassi & Mey, 2011: fig. 284) has the uncus with double lateral processes, elongate valvae with a basal costal process with many small teeth, a longer phallus, and the tegumen simple. Female genitalia (Bassi & Mey, 2011: fig. 285) have a more strongly sclerotized ductus bursae and the proximal sclerotized patch elongated and somewhat spiny as opposed to a membranous ductus bursae and rounded patch in *P. eberti* (Figs 39, 40).

ADDITIONS TO ORIGINAL DESCRIPTION (Fig. 7): Antennae in males with long rami. Wingspan in females up to 30 mm. Forewings with rounded apex and pale light

brown to greyish brown ground color; costal margin basally brown, then greyish white; pale yellow areas in proximal half and in cell; two brown bands at apex; three well-developed drop-like dots, all below hook; terminal line yellow, thick; fringes with short scales brown and long scales bronze, whitish and brown at hook. Hindwings yellowish brown; fringes yellowish white. Abdomen sandy brown. Sclerotizations of male abdominal segment VIII as shown in figure 36.

REMARKS: The above represents the correct type series. The best genitalia slide in BMNH is n° 5743, a male paratype from Bellerode near Windhoek. Unfortunately, the holotype's genitalia are mounted on a slightly damaged slide.

*Prionapteryx eberti* Bassi & Mey sp. n.

Figs 8, 25, 39, 40

HOLOTYPE: 1- '♂'; 2- [NAMIBIA] Sandveld [Conservancy] | 60 Km. N. Gobabis | 22-26.I.2007 | LF | Mey & Ebert legit'; 3- 'GS-5360-GB'; 4- 'HOLOTYPE | *Prionapteryx* | *eberti* Bassi'. Deposited in MFNB.

PARATYPES [all from NAMIBIA]. – MFNB; 3 ♀ ♀; same data as holotype. – MFNB; 1 ♀; Namibia-Exp[edition] ZMB 1992, Bushmanland, Klein Dobe, 19°25'S 20°21'E, lux, 19-21.II.1992, W. Mey legit; GS 5389 GB. – CB; 1 ♀; Auas Mts, Krumhuk, 1850 m, 24.I.2009, LF, W. Mey legit; GS 5385 GB. – CB; 1 ♀; Popa Falls, 1000 m, lux, 24-25.XI.2010, Mahangu Campsite, G. Bassi legit, GS 5322 GB.

ETYMOLOGY: The new species is named in honour of Konrad Ebert of the MFNB, co-collector of large series of Lepidoptera during the MFNB expeditions in Southern Africa.

DIAGNOSIS: *P. eberti* (Fig. 8) differs from *P. amathusia* (Fig. 7) in having a well-defined yellow and greyish brown forewing coloration and short rami in male antennae. In male genitalia (Fig. 25) the uncus is more distinctly curved, with strong tip and broad lateral process, the phallus is shorter, and the juxta is well sclerotized, even dorsally. In female genitalia (Figs 39, 40) the ductus bursae is membranous and on the corpus bursae the proximal patch is rounded.

DESCRIPTION (Fig. 8): Wingspan: male 23 mm, females 24-28 mm. Labial and maxillary palpi 3 x as long as widest diameter of eye, greyish brown. Antennae bipectinate in males, simple in females; rami in males brown and moderately developed, costa bronze brown, silver bordered. Frons clearly produced, ending in corneous tooth, greyish brown. Ocelli small. Chaetosemata brown. Patagium medially white, brown laterally. Tegulae yellow with distal margins pale yellow. Thorax laterally brown, medially white. Abdomen dorsally brown on first four segments, then greyish yellow. Forewings ground color yellow to greyish brown; hook present but without tufted scales; costal line grey; costal area yellow, including cell; median and dorsal areas grey with dark brown scales except for a yellow stripe, distally bordered dark brown, reaching midwing below cell; subterminal area with inner side yellow and medial fascia white reaching apex, with 5 ill-defined black dots inside, and terminal line broad, grey; fringes with row of shorter scales grey till hook, then paler, with base white and row of longer scales greyish with paler bases, but tricolored around tornus, with pale greyish medially. Hindwings ivory yellow with greyish brown suffusion; fringes pure white with short scales ivory yellow. Sclerotizations of male abdominal segment VIII as shown in figure 25.

MALE GENITALIA (Fig. 25): Uncus 1.7 x length of gnathos, slightly down-curved proximally, then strongly curved dorsally and notched ventrally at 0.7; tip sub-cylindrical and hooked; patch of setae mid-ventrally placed; mid-lateral extensions broad and subtriangular. Gnathos short, well sclerotized and with up-curved tip. Tegumen subtriangular, with strong and pointed proximal pointed projection. Vinculum with lateral arms thin; sternal projection moderate and pointed. Pseudosaccus suboval, medium sized. Juxta subconical. Valva broad, proximally slightly concave, with costal margin more strongly sclerotized; basal costal process strongly sclerotized, with five pointed teeth; sacculus sclerotized except for membranous proximal edge; cucullus with ventral margin and apex broadly rounded. Phallus 0.75 x as long as valva, simple, with tip ventrally and dorsally moderately sclerotized and slightly bulged.

FEMALE GENITALIA (Fig. 39, 40): Papillae anales almost fused dorsally, ventrally membranous and with dorsal sclerite triangular; setae fine and of moderate length except for some short and strong. Apophyses posteriores long, basally with plate-like sclerite reaching sternum. Abdominal segment VIII strongly developed and sclerotized, with tergal proximal border straight. Apophyses anteriores as long as apophyses posteriores. Ostium bursae broad, suboval and membranous. Ductus bursae tubular, membranous, half as long as corpus bursae. Corpus bursae suboval, with broad sclerotized patch in proximal third. Ductus seminalis opening in extension of proximal third of corpus bursae, opposite sclerotized patch.

DISTRIBUTION: Namibia.

***Glucocharis maculosa* Bassi & Mey, 2011**

*Glucocharis maculosa* Bassi & Mey, 2011: 241, 242, figs 294-296, pl. 37 fig.1.

HOLOTYPE: TMSA; ♂: [RSA] Buffelspoort, 15.XII.[19]24, A.J.T. Janse legit; (not dissected).

PARATYPES: – NAMIBIA. – CB; 1 ♀; Abachaus, S[outh] W[est] A[frica], Jan[uary] [19]’45, G. Hobohm legit; GS 4023 GB. – MFNB and CB; 6 ♂ ♂, 3 ♀ ♀, Otavi Mts., 21.II.2007, J. Deckert legit, GS 5189 and 5199 GB. – MFNB; 4 ♂ ♂, 10 ♀ ♀; Waterberg N. P., Okatjikona, LF, 14-18.II.2008, W. Mey legit. – MFNB; 1 ♀; Namibia, Outjo, 4.II.2009, W. Mey legit. – RSA. – TMSA; 1 ♂; same label of the holotype. – TMSA and CB; 1 ♂, 2 ♀ ♀, Pretoria, 10.X. [19]’17, 14.X.’16 and 9.2. [19]’13, A.J.T. Janse legit. – CB; 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Modderpoort, 18.XII. [19]’24, A.J.T. Janse legit; GS 3660 GB. – TMSA; 1 ♀; Nylstroom, 21.XII.25, A.J.T. Janse legit; GS 4075 GB. – TMSA; 1 ♀; Pret.[oria] North, 24.X.1924, C. J. Swiestra legit.

ETYMOLOGY: The name was derived from maculosus-a (Latin), spotted, referring to the coloration of the forewings of this species.

REMARKS: This is the correct type series and etymology.

***Crambus proteus* Bassi & Mey, 2011**

*Crambus proteus* Bassi & Mey, 2011: 242, figs 297-299, pl. 36, fig. 8.

HOLOTYPE: TMSA; ♂; [RSA, Western Cape] Knysna, C[ape] P[rovince], Garden of Eden, 16-20.I.1955, A. J. T. Janse legit (not dissected).

PARATYPES: RSA, Western Cape. – CB; 1 ♂, 2 ♀ ♀; same data as holotype. – SAM; 2 ♀ ♀; Cape Town, Table Mt., II.1919, K. Barnard legit. – TMSA; 3 ♂ ♂, 3 ♀ ♀; Cape Town, III.1912, Lord Gladstone legit. – TMSA and CB; 1 ♂, 2 ♀ ♀; Cape Town, IV.1912, Lord

Gladstone legit; GS 3757 GB. – TMSA; 1 ♂; Swellendam, 9.III.1980, Scoble & Kroon legit; GS 3578 GB. – TMSA; 1 ♂; Hogsback (32 27 CA), 24-25.II.1978, M. J. Scoble legit. – TMSA; 8 ♀♀; Deepwalls For. Res. nr Knysna, 17-21.II.1978, M. J. Scoble legit. – TMSA; 1 ♂; Tokai, 11.III.1956, CGC. Dickson legit; GS 3771 GB. – CB; 1 ♀; Kogelberg, Nature Reserve, 14-21.III.1983, Kroon & Molekane legit; GS 3753 GB. – MFNB and CB; 11 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀; Stellenbosch, Assegaibosch N.R., 25.III.2009, LF, W. Mey legit; GS 5193 and 5210 GB. – RSA, Eastern Cape. – Kroon Collection; 1 ♀; Zingcuka Forest, Mt. Fletcher Dist., 28.XI.1976, D.M. Kroon legit.

REMARKS: This is the correct type series. *Crambus proteus* has two closely related species (Bassi, 2012): *C. attis* Bassi and *C. rossinii* Bassi. They are characterized by their similar external appearance and genitalia of both sexes, *C. proteus* usually differing in the more ochreous tinge of the dark scales in forewings, in male genitalia the gnathos is only slightly longer than the uncus, the tegumen is S-shaped, the costal process of the valva is stronger and longer, the tip of the phallus is longer, and in female genitalia the lateral processes of the sterigma are pointed as opposed to rounded in *C. attis* and elongate in *C. rossinii*.

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